FINEST QUALITY PEAS WIN FAVOR

Intermediate Variety Bear Better When Given Support of Low Brush or Wire.

LITTLE MARVEL IS SUPERIOR

Best Plan to Depend on Succession Planting a Week or Ten Days Apart —Rotation Is Also of Much Importance.

The very finest quality peas at the present time are neither, strictly speaking, dwarfs, nor are they tall. They are intermediate and while they may be grown as dwarfs and without brushing, they bear better when given the support of low brush or a narrow strip of chicken wire. These are the Gradus and Laxton types of pea, which vary from 30 inches to almost four feet, according to variety. All do better with support, although commonly grown as dwarfs. They give a heavier yield when held upright.

Wrinkled Type Superior.

Of the very early peas of the wrinkled type, which is much superior to the earliest smooth-seeded type, Little Marvel still holds a high place among really dwarf peas, the vines being only about eighteen inches. It matures in eight weeks and is very hardy and of the finest quality. A little earlier is Market. Surprises Alaska and Maud S., smooth-seeded peas, still remain the earliest of all, of good quality if taken very young, but not equal to the wrinkled varieties, which are not so hardy and cannot be planted or cropped so early.

It is possible with the variety of peas now on the market to plan a good succession planting, starting with Alaska, Surprise, Little Marvel, Gradus, Laxtonian and Thomas Laxton.

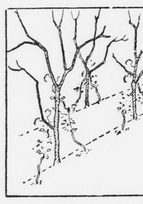
However, it is better to depend upon a successional planting a week or ten days apart, as the season may be such as to bring the cropping of different peas too close together at maturity, if planted at the same time.

The planting of peas in double rows, six inches apart, these double rows to be three feet apart, is about right for the more dwarf varieties, but if the more vigorous growing dwarfs are to be planted they will need at least four feet between the rows unless they are given brush or wire.

The round seeded peas can go into the ground as soon as it can be dug, but it is best to wait a week or two for the wrinkled varieties to be on the safe side.

Rotation Is Necessary.

The peas should not be planted this year in the same position that they occupied last year. Neither should



Method of Brushing Peas.

they be placed in ground occupied the previous season by beans for best results. A gardener should study his garden plan each year with an eye to moving the peas and beans across the garden, so that they will not occupy the same space in succeeding years. Of course, heavy fertilizing partly makes up for the exhausting of the soil, but it cannot wholly do so. These two vegetables take more out of the soil than the others and it is more necessary to see that they rotate.

SAN JOSE SCALE INCREASING

Lime Sulphur and Scalecide Must Be Applied if Orchard Trees Are to Be Saved.

During the last two or three years a good many people in the North with home orchards have believed that the San Jose scale was becoming extinct. As a matter of fact the sleet which persisted so long on the trees the winter of four years ago suffocated the scale just as does the lime-sulphur spray when applied. After that winter, many old trees revived and have grown well since then. Now the scale is catching up again and, unless we have another such sleet, lime-sulphur and scalecide will have to be put on if the trees are to be saved. A still day is an ideal time to spray with lime-sulphur because it is easier to reach all parts of the tree when there is no wind.

KEEP RECORDS OF PLANTING

Enables Gardener to Recall Earliest and Latest Varieties in Planting Season.

Gardeners should keep records of planting dates and maturity of certain varieties of vegetables so that they may recall the earliest, the latest and the mid-season varieties when planting time comes. This information will save trouble and enable one to plant so the table may be supplied during the growing season.

FERTILIZER INCREASES YIELD

However, It Does Not Correct Poor Preparation of Soil or Lack of Humus.

Commercial fertilizer has increased yields and at a profit. But do not expect the fertilizer to take the place of poor preparation or lack of humus in the soil. A good seedbed with sufficient humus are requirements for profitable returns on commercial fertilizer.

Irish Potatoes.

Secure pure clean seed of Early Ohio or Irish Cobbler varieties for home use. Cut the seed to at least two good eyes. Where mulching is substituted for cultivation do not apply it until after one or two cultivations.

Beat Condition for Sows.

It is not desirable to have brood sows fat when the pigs are born, but it is a good thing for them to have some reserve fat to draw upon while suckling pigs.

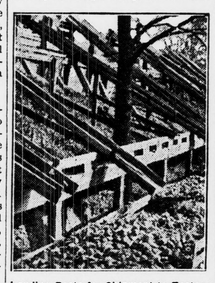
TESTING SUGAR-BEET SEEDS FOR IMPURITY

Heavy Losses to Growers During Past Two Years.

Bureau of Plant Industry Conducting Experiments in Florida to Determine Presence of Mangel Wurzel Seeds.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Because of the heavy losses experienced by beet sugar companies during the past two years through the presence of mangel wurzel, or stock beet seed in the imported sugar-beet seed, the bureau of plant industry of the United States Department of Agriculture is making growing tests of samples of such seeds. The tests are being made in Florida in the open air. Lots of imported seed have been sent by beet-sugar companies for test-



Loading Beets for Shipment to Factory at Owosso, Mich.

ing. When any of these samples are found to contain stock beet seed, the senders will be notified before planting time.

Similar tests made in the greenhouses during the past year made possible the location of mixtures containing stock beets of red, or orange-colored varieties. It has been found that white-fleshed varieties of stock beets cannot be determined through germination tests alone but must be grown to a considerable size before their distinguishing characteristics are discernible. That the heavy losses experienced during the past two years due to this cause constitute a strong argument for the development of an American-grown supply of sugar-beet seed, sufficient for the needs of our beet industry, is the belief of the officials working on the problem.

DESTROY LAST YEAR'S PESTS

Excellent Plan to Remove All Stalks and Burn Them—Ashes Make Good Fertilizer.

In getting ready to make garden this spring, it is an excellent plan to see that all the stalks of last year's vegetables which may have been left standing are removed and burned.

In the first place the ashes will make good fertilizer as the stems of nearly all vegetables contain excellent fertilizing material in their ash, and an even more important consideration is that by removing and destroying them the insect pests are likely to be checked.

Many insect pests find refuge under boards, among the dried leaves or stalks over winter. Often the spores of fungus diseases which create havoc are only waiting in these old stems to get into action with balmy weather. By burning the refuse a great quantity of them will be destroyed.

PREPARING POTATO SEED BED

Select Best Piece of Land and Put It in Good Shape—Clover Sod Is Excellent.

It pays to have the potato ground in good shape. Select the best piece of ground you have. You are putting more money into the seed than for any other farm crop and probably more into the cultivation too, and so you should have the best land. Clover sod makes the best potato ground. Old blue grass sod is all right if plowed deep enough and worked up in good shape. Timothy sod is not good. Avoid fresh manure; it produces scab.

PRODUCTS THAT PAY FARMER

Profitable to Raise Less Major Crops and Devote More Time to Poultry and Dairy.

Rather than raise staple crops that cannot be sold at even cost of production, it will be wise to devote less time to major farm crops and more labor to preparing to increase poultry and dairy products. There seems to be at all times active demand for poultry and dairy products at prices that pay well for labor and investment.

Don't Plant Whole Potatoes.

Never plant whole potatoes, no matter how small they are. You may get a good growth of vines, but the yield of marketable potatoes will probably be small.

Alfalfa Land.

Alfalfa is well worth growing where it can be made to grow. But it is a fact that on thin, poorly drained land there is little use of trying it.

Plan to Start Rhubarb.

To start rhubarb get pieces of root having at least one good bud or "eye." The richer the soil the better. Plant about four feet apart.

Corn Alone Is Bad.

Corn alone is a very poor feed for sows, its only advantage being cheapness in price. Few good litters of pigs are produced on corn.

Cheap Seed Is Expensive.

Cheap clover seed is cheap. It is likely to be so cheap that it will prove dear in the long run. The same thing goes for alfalfa.

Thrives on Poor Soil.

Japan clover or lespedeza, will not take the place of other clover, cow peas, soy beans or alfalfa, but may thrive where they won't—on poorly drained soil—and stands drought better. It is an annual, sown in early spring.

Give Dry Cows Good Care.

The "dry" cow in the winter requires extra good care if she is to produce a calf that will be valuable and at the same time keep up her physical condition.

Signs of Modes for the Season

Frocks this spring will have fullness. They will have a little added length, but not an accentuated amount, asserts a fashion writer in the New York Times. There will be sleeves as decorative as any part of a pageant and drapings in every style allied with fabrics to defy the imagination. The pure essence of smartness will be there, while the actual spring creations, in their newest American and Parisian interpretations, await release to the public.

Length of skirts seems to be a fairly well-disputed point. Fashion people insist loudly that skirts shall be long. The fashion people and the fashion models wear long skirts, but the American women are doing nothing of the sort. Perhaps they will come around with a wild rush to dress as they are bidden, but as yet they have shown no disposition in that direction. Their only feeling for longer skirts is when they wear losely hanging panels which bob about so saucily in the breeze that

Rosettes of Fluted and Fringed Ribbon Trimming a Gown of Silk Crepe.

one can scarcely distinguish whether they are long or not.

Still, the fact remains that the newer spring models making their appearance have somewhat longer skirts, though not nearly so long as might have been suspected.

We have the loose, short coat for spring. This is something entirely new, for it has sleeves that often are made kimono-fashion. The French have adopted this style, and we are following, even though we are prone to consider the suit as something which must have tightly-fitted sleeves with armholes that are as defined and stitched and shaped as any tailored man's garment—and sometimes more so. The little, loose coat will be one of the spring features, and while sometimes it will have a skirt to match, more often it will be combined with a skirt of some other material and some contrasting color. The coat will be patterned or striped and the skirt will be plain, or the combination will be reversed and the skirt will carry the pattern, while the coat will be plain.

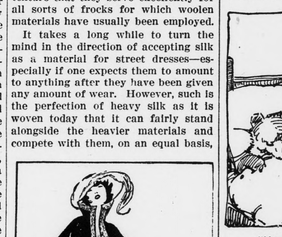
With or Without Wraps.

Street dresses for spring—those that can be worn with or without wraps to cover them—are perhaps the most interesting of all the new dresses. They really form the foundation-note for many costume suits, as they are called, for it is a simple matter to select a wrap or a top coat that carries out the scheme of the dress, once the costume has been given some distinction of design. Lelong models show things which he considers to be the most interesting designs for wear during the coming season. They have all of the features which make the new frocks popular, and they are made from the materials which will be most used for spring.

A dress with a simulated jacket is made of dark blue wool velours, in an extremely light weight. Its edges are braided closely, so that the little addition to the bodice suggests a jacket. The sleeves are made puffed and full, and are gathered into tightly fitted and flaring cuffs, which represent features of the newer type of spring dresses.

This dress shows one of those clever usages of panels, making the skirt look surprisingly long at some angles and at others as short as the shortest of them have ever been. The rounding line taken by the panels at their lower ends adds a portion of charm to the skirt which could not possibly be gained by a straightly cut off line posed at that point.

The waistline for this frock is placed at a normal point, and it repeats the



"How Darling They Are."

at first. One feels so sleepy after a long sleep. That sounds very funny, but it is very true."

"We are sleepy, too," said the little cubs; "we still are sleepy."

"Well," said Mother Bessie Brown Bear, "perhaps you can have a little nap apiece.

"It would never do for you to have to share a nap. No, I will allow each one of you a little nap.

"And then I will wake you up, for the springtime has really come and we must be up and about."

"One little nap apiece," said each of the cubs.

"Just one little nap apiece," said Mother Bessie Brown Bear.

And, as the two little bears went off to sleep in a very few moments, Mother Bessie Brown Bear half-closed her eyes and had a wee nap, too.

But she woke up again a little before her cubs and, as she looked at them, she said to herself:

"Kittens may be very cunning, babies may be very sweet, puppies may be very playful and funny, ponies and calves may be very lovely, but, after all, there is nothing in the world so cunning and so adorable as a little bear cub, except one thing.

"And that is—two bear cubs! How darling they are! How strong they will be!

"How beautiful they are, too. Ah, Mother Bessie Brown Bear is very proud, for these are her own little baby cubs, and they're as fine as they could be. In fact, I think they're the finest cubs I've ever seen.

"My darlings," Mother Bessie Brown Bear whispered. "My darlings, no babies could be sweeter than you two are!"

Overlook a Compliment.

Ruth, aged six, did not understand the meaning of an encore and was very much disgusted with the audience at a recent children's concert in which she took part.

"I just know that we didn't make a single mistake," she exclaimed, "yet the people down in front made such a fuss that we had to do it all over again."

Mathematics.

The teacher had been explaining fractions to her class. When she had discussed the subject at length, wishing to discover how much the lesson had gone home to the brains of her students, she inquired: "Now, Jimmy, which would you rather have—one apple or two halves?"

The little chap promptly replied:

"Two halves, you bet."

"Oh, Jimmy, why would you prefer two halves?"

"Because then I could see if it was bad inside."

Supererogatory.

"Pa," said the humorist's little boy, "what's 'superfluous' mean?"

"It means something unnecessary, my son."

"Gimme a 'zample."

"Well, writing jokes for the laughing hyena."

Stories for the Home.

"Have you any modern stories for girls?"

"Yes, I have here 'Flossie Rolltops, the Flapper.' Also 'Betty's First Meerschaum Pipe.'"

TAFFETA TO RECEIVE APPROVAL

Fabric of Soft Quality Sure to Be Popular for Afternoon and Evening Dresses.

Taffeta in the softest quality is sure to be popular for little afternoon and evening dresses, states an authority, especially when they are made up in the puffed skirt types which have taken such a hold upon the fancies of the designers. It seems we must have something which involves the character of Old World charm mixed with our fashions even if we do insist upon keeping the one-piece dress and the straight, simple lines. So now it is the bouffant little dress, which in all probability has a frill, or a bertha, or a fichu, or something of the sort, to carry out its old-fashioned air.

These dresses are made of the faintest of pastel colorings. They are trimmed with bits of edgings of lace and frilled ribbons and rosebuds and any of those other dainty designs that made our grandmothers so fascinating as young girls. They are puffed out with invisible wires about the hips, and, whether they have extra ruffilngs at that point or not, still they bear a puffy aspect.

Crepes are still extremely good for afternoon dresses of the draped variety, and for evening, they tell us, that a great many satin meteors will be used to take the lines of the necessary draping in the most effective manner. Tweeds, of course, are the most popular materials of all, for they will be used for town suits, for country suits, for top coats, for wraps, for one-piece dresses, for sleeveless dresses, for sleeveless coats, for separate skirts and for hats and scarfs as well.

In fact this is the material popular above all others for the coming season and, in coloring, as varied and brilliant as any in demand for all these purposes. If, as some one has said, the material makes the garment, then this season should be a more beautiful one than any other before. The materials provided certainly form the best sort of foundation for creating notable costumes.

The Dress of Dark Blue Twill With Red and White Braid Trimmings.

for all the honors of giving steady wear, of providing an economical medium of dressing, and so on, through all the necessary attributes of any material which attempts to take an honored place among those sponsored by American women for any sort of seasonable wear.

Of course, for afternoon or evening wear silks have always been accepted, but this new venture is something that will be welcomed once women come to realize the many advantages that can be gained by wearing a material that is so light and comfortable and easy to wear.

Favored for Various Garments.

Capes of silk, and wrapping coats of silk, and short coats of silk, all come within the new range of this material. Some of the most picturesque of the modern garments have been made from the new and sumptuous weaves of crepe silks lately put upon the market. One expects to find them clinging and drooping of line, and is surprised to see them with quite an up-standing manner of their own, not usually attributed to anything with a silken weave for its texture. The enhanced beauty of these silk outer things is that they can be lined with other and different colored silks, taking on an added charm thereby. Somehow one silk backed against another silk is more charming

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

By MARY GRAHAM BONNER

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BESSIE BROWN BEAR

"I have been yawning, as I have still felt a little sleepy," said Bessie Brown Bear to the two little bears, "because I have rested for so long a time.

"It is not because I need any more sleep. Oh, no, indeed! I have had quite enough sleep. I have had plenty of rest to last me for some time. That is, I do not need a long sleep for a long time!

"You are a dear little bear, and so is your little brother. Ah! I have two of the sweetest baby bears that ever a mother bear could have.

"Your family name, dear children, is Alaskan Brown Bear, and I will tell you something of the ways of your family.

"When winter comes around it is well to think at once of your winter home. For in the winter you must rest and sleep and the mother bears must look after the baby bears which come in the sleepy winter time.

"But when spring comes you must awaken, as I am now awaking, and then you can take long walks over the hills and mountains. They will be covered with snow, but the great, cold winter will be over.

"In the winter you must be sure to be in warm, dry dens. You can build fine ones in the ground yourselves.

"And you must always eat good, nourishing food. By nourishing food I mean food that will make you strong and well and handsome, as brown bears should be. You may wear gold-colored suits or darker brown suits.

"But golden and brown are the colors which are most becoming to the Alaskan Brown Bears, so we have always worn these colors.

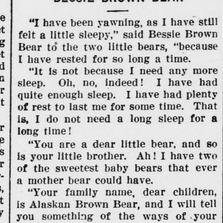
"Fight, if hurt or attacked, but do not get into rows with men. No, stay away from people!

"But I was telling you about food. Mice are good for you to eat. Ground-squirrels will do you no harm. Fish is excellent for you, and plants and fruits are fine for you.

"You belong to the family of bears which is proud of being the family of the largest sized bears in the world.

"That is an honor for our great family alone. That will make you try to eat what is good for you, I am sure. For you both want to be strong and fine and tall and handsome.

"Now that I have talked for awhile I feel better. I mean that I feel wider awake. It is hard to wake up properly



IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR APRIL 2

ASA RELIES ON GOD

LESSON TEXT—II Chronicles 14:1-12.

GOLDEN TEXT—Help us, O Lord our God; for we rest on Thee.—II Chron. 14:11.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—II Chron. 14:13-16; Isa. 41:10-13.

PRIMARY TOPIC—A King Who Trusted God.

JUNIOR TOPIC—God Helping Asa.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—A Ruler Who Relied on God.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Source of Personal and National Power.

I. Asa's Reformation (vv. 1-5).

Asa was the grandson of Rehoboam. Both his grandfather and father favored idolatry, but in spite of this record of his ancestors, Asa had a will of his own, and though young when he came to the throne, inaugurated a campaign of reform which brought great good. He not only had the handicap of the idolatry and immortality fostered by the two former kings, but he had to contend against the influence of his mother who had encouraged immoral worship (I Kings 15:13). In order to carry out his reformatory measures he had to wrest authority from her by deposing her. Asa did that which was good and right in the eyes of the Lord (v. 2).

1. Cleared the land of idolatrous emblems and images (vv. 3, 5). (1) Strange altars. These were the altars devoted to other gods. (2) High places. These were places where unlawful sacrifices were offered. (3) Broke down the images. These were upright stones connected with idolatrous worship. (4) Cut down the groves. These were trees or poles connected with tree worship. He had all these relics of idolatry destroyed in Jerusalem and other cities throughout his kingdom.

2. Commanded Judah to seek the Lord (v. 4). He knew that if the reformation was to be effective it must be by the positive seeking after and worshiping of God, accompanied by obedience to His commandments. Destructive work avails little unless followed by constructive.

II. Asa's Defensive Preparations (vv. 6-8).

1. Built fortified cities (v. 6). The cities are not named, but the meaning, doubtless, is that it was a general system of defense which involved the cities at strategic points.

2. He erected walls about the cities (v. 7). These were usually of stone. Upon the walls were observation towers from which the position and movements of the enemy could be seen, and from which defensive warfare could be waged.

3. Made gates and barred them (v. 7). The reason he assigns for these defensive preparations was that they had sought the Lord God. Those who really trust God will make every effort to provide defense.

4. Had an army of spearmen (v. 8). These spearmen were also protected with large shields. The army was made up of 480,000 brave men. They were prepared to wage an offensive as well as a defensive war.

III. Asa's Victory Over Zerah, the Ethiopian (vv. 9-12).

1. Asa set the battle in array (v. 10). He went out to meet the enemy as first made a disposition of his means of defense. This was wisdom on his part. Intelligent faith moves the possessor to do first that which is within his power.

2. Asa's prayer (vv. 11, 12). He cried unto the Lord. He sought the source of national power. In this prayer note (1) his conscious helplessness. As he faced the Egyptian army two to one against him, he was clearly conscious of his impotency. The first requisite in obtaining help from God is conscious weakness. The Christian conquers not by self-reliance, but by self-distrust and faith in God. (2) Appeals to God for help. He knew that though they were helpless before the mighty enemy, with God's help they could win the victory. One man with God is a majority. (3) Reposes faith in God. The word "rest" means to lean upon—to cast the entire weight upon. In the measure that we realize our need of support will we lean hard upon God. (4) Advanced courageously. He went forth depending upon God to fight for him. Real faith does not wait until it sees its way clear, but goes forth expecting God to clear the way. (5) Flung himself upon God's arms. "O Lord, thou art our God." His cause was God's cause. If God has taken us for His people, and if we have taken Him for our God, no enemy can prevail against us. May we experimentally say, "Thou art my God," and hear Him say, "I am thy God!"

3. The Egyptians smitten (v. 12). The enemy fled before Israel and could not recover themselves.

Judgment of Christ.

The judgment of Christ, the Son of Man, is the revelation of things as they are. His judgment does not change the judged; it simply shows them. It is not, as far as we can conceive, a conclusion drawn from the balancing of conflicting elements or a verdict upon a general issue. The judgment of God is the perfect manifestation of truth. The punishment of God is the necessary action of the awakened conscience. The judgment is pronounced by the sinner himself and he inflicts inexorably his own sentence.—Bishop Westcott.

Be of Good Cheer.

Be of good cheer, then. Let this be always plain to thee, that this piece of land is like any other; and that all things here are the same with things on the top of a mountain, or on the seashore, or wherever thou choosest to be. For thou wilt find just what Plato says, "Dwelling within the walls of a city as in a shepherd's fold on a mountain."—Marcus Aurelius Antoninus.

Love, Faith and Hope.

A little love from day to day, and strength enough to preach it; a glimpse of heaven along the way. And faith and hope to reach it.

Console Thyself.

If thou suffer injustice, console thyself, the true unhappiness is in doing it.—Democritus.

Mistake Gold for Good.

Misers mistake gold for good, whereas it is only a means of obtaining it.—Rochefoucauld.

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 winter, spot, $1.41½; No. 2 garlicky, spot, $1.40½.

Corn—Track yellow corn, No. 3 or better, for domestic delivery, is quotable at 70½c per bu., for carlots on spot. Contract, spot, 68; No. 4 spot, 66½.

Oats—No. 2 white, as to weight, 45½c, nominal; No. 3 white, as to weight, 45c asked.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, per bu., $1.12⅝; bag lots nearby rye, as to quality, 95c@$1.05.

Millfeed—City Mills winter bran, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $38; Patapsco millfeed, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $36; white middlings, per ton, in 80-lb. cotton sacks, $41; same in 100-lb. jute sacks, $38.

Hay—The range of prices remaining unchanged at $18 to $21 per ton for good timothy and mixed.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye, $15.50 per ton; No. 1 wheat, $11.50@12; No. 1 oat, nominal, $12@13.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 42c; do, choice, 38@40; do, good, 35@36; do, prints, 43@44; do, blocks, 42@43; do, nearby, 34@37; ladles, 24@26; Maryland and Penna. rolls, 22@23; Ohio rolls, 22@23; West Virginia rolls, 20@21; storepacked, 19; Md., Va. and Pa. dairy prints, 20@23.

Eggs—Western Md., Pa., nearby, 23c; Eastern Shore, Md., and Va., 23; Western, 23; West Virginia, 23; Southern, 22; duck eggs, choice, nearby, doz., 5; goose eggs, choice, nearby, 80@90.

Live Poultry — Chickens, young, smooth, 34@36c per lb.; rough, staggy and thin, 26@27; winter, 2 lbs. and less, 40@42; old roosters, 17; old hens, 4½ lbs. and over, 27@28; ducks, muscovy and mongrel, per lb., young, 32; white pekings, young, 36; puddle, 3½ lbs. and over, 35; pigeons, per pair, old, 40@45; young, 40@45; guinea fowl, young, each 2 lbs., 70@75; old, each, 40@45; turkeys, choice hens, 9 lbs. and over, 43@45; young gobblers, 35@38; old toms, 35; thin, crooked breast, 30.

Dressed Hogs—Choice, lightweights, per lb., 12c; do, medium, per lb., 11; do, heavy, per lb., 10; boars and rough stock, per lb., 6@7.

Potatoes—Western Maryland and Pennsylvania No. 1, per 100 lbs., $1.90@2.10; New York and New Jersey, No. 1, per 100 lbs., $1.90@2.10; Western, No. 1, $1.90@2.10; Eastern Shore, Maryland and Virginia McCormicks, do, $1.50@1.75; Southern Maryland McCormicks, $1.65@1.85; red potatoes, $1.50@1.75; all sections, No. 2, do, 75c @$1; all sections, No. 1, per 150-lb. bags, $3@3.25; No. 2, do, $1.75@2; new potatoes, Fla., No. 1, per brl., $10; do, No. 2, $8; sweets, North Carolina, No. 1, per brl., $4.50@5; Eastern Shore, Maryland and Delaware, per brl., $4@5; Eastern Shore Va., per brl., $3.50@4. Yams, all sections, per brl., $3.50@4. Sweets and yams, all sections, No. 2, do, $1.75@2. Sweets, all sections, No. 1, per bu hamp, $1.50@1.75; yams, all sections, No. 1, do, per hamp, $1.40@1.65; sweets and yams, all sections, No. 2, per hamp, 50@75c.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot barely steady; No. 2 red, $1.43¾; No. 2 hard, $1.44¾; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.58¾, and No. 2 mixed Durum, $1.38¼, c. i. f. New York, to arrive.

Corn—Spot steady; No. 2 yellow and No. 2 white, 76c and No. 2 mixed, 75½, c. i. f. New York, all rail.

Oats—Spot quiet; No. 2 white, 47c.

Hay—Steady; No. 1, $27@29; No. 2, $25@27; No. 3, $24@26.

Eggs—Fresh-gathered extra firsts, 26@27c; do, firsts, 24¼@25½; New Jersey hennery whites, extra fancy, candled selection, 36@37; State and nearby gathered, browns and mixed colors, first to extras, 25@29; storage packed, extra firsts, 27¼@28; do, firsts, 26¼@27.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 40¼@41c; do, extras (92 score), 39½@40; do, firsts (88 to 91 score), 37@39; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 22.

Cheese—State whole milk, flats, fresh specials, 21@21½; do, average run, 20@20½; State whole milk, fresh, twins specials, 21; do, average run, 20@20½.

PHILADELPHIA — Wheat — No. 2 red winter, $1.36@41; do garlicky, $1.31@1.36.

Corn—No. 2 for export, 68⅛@63½c; No. 3, 67⅛@68¼; No. 4, 66@67; carlots, local, lower; No. 2 yellow, 71½@72½; No. 3, 70½@71½.

Hay—Timothy No. 2, $22@23; do, No. 3, $20@21; sample, $16@18; no grade, $14@16; light mixed, $21.50@22; No. 1 mixed, $20@21.

Butter—Western creamery, extra, 40½c; nearby prints and fancy, 47@50.

LIVE STOCK

BALTIMORE. — Calves — Choice, handyweight veals, per lb., 10c; choice, fat, heavy veals, 8½@9; fair to good, 8@8½; heavy, smooth, fat veals, 7@8; heavy, rough calves, 5@6.

Lambs and Sheep—Choice fat sheep steady, No. 1 sheep, per lb., 6c; fair to good, 3½@4½; common, 2½@3½; old bucks, 4@5; fall lambs, choice, per lb., 13@14; fair to good.

CHICAGO. — Cattle — Bulk beef steers, $7.40@8.50; fat she stock uneven; mostly steady; spots lower; bulk fat cows and heifers, $5@6.75; canners, cutters, bulls and veal calves steady; bologna bulls, $4.25@4.35; canners and cutters mostly $3.25@4; veal calves largely $7.50@8.

PITTSBURGH — Hogs — Heavies, $10.60@10.65; heavy Yorkers, $10.85@10.90; light Yorkers, $10.75@10.80; pigs, $10.65@10.75.

Calves—Top, $11.

A Bargain.

The Grocer—Yes'm, you'll find this 30-cent butter would be cheap at twice the money.

Mrs. Borden-Lodge—Yes. I know it would. I've used it before and my boarders eat hardly any of it.

Relativity in Politics.

"What do your constituents say about your latest speech?"

"They regard it as the most profound effort of my life," answered Senator Sorghum, ruefully. "Nobody pretends to understand it."

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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THE kind of printing that pays dividends is the kind you should have. Pale, muddy, poorly arranged printed matter is worse than none. The quality of your business is often judged by the quality of your stationery—inferior printing gives an impression of cheapness that is hard to overcome, while good printing carries with it a desirable suggestion of quality.

We produce only *Quality Printing*. Whether you want an inexpensive handbill or a letterhead in colors, if you order it from us you will be sure of getting good work. We have the equipment and the "know how" that enables us to get out really good printing—printing that impresses people with the good taste of its users. That is the only kind of printing that

Pay

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

VOL. XXXV. NO. 13.

HOPEFUL PROMISE PEACE IN IRELAND

Representatives Unite in Plan to End Disorders

CHEERFUL SPIRIT SHOWN

Ulster Police To Be Reorganized On Basis Satisfactory To Catholic And Protestants—First Step Toward Real Peace.

London.—Winston Spencer Churchill, the Imperial Secretary for the Colonies, announced in the House of Commons the terms of the most important agreement yet reached between the representatives of the Northern and Southern Governments in Ireland for bringing about peace in the strife-torn country. The agreement, which was reached with unexpected expedition at a conference between delegates of the Irish groups and representatives of the Imperial Government, far transcends in importance the pact arrived at between Michael Collins, head of the Provisional Government, and Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, at an earlier stage in the negotiations.

It provides for the reorganization of the police in Ulster on a basis satisfactory to the religious leanings of the people of the North and South; for the trial of persons charged with serious offenses by a special court composed of the highest justices; for general co-operation between the North and South of a most promising character; and for assistance from the British Parliament to remedy the unemployment difficulties in Belfast, which rendered the carrying out of the previous Craig-Collins pact almost impossible.

The fact that the representatives of the Dublin, Belfast and Imperial governments set their signatures to such an agreement is regarded in political circles as the most significant and weighty happening since the Irish treaty was signed. The conference sat throughout the whole of the day, but there always was a most hopeful and cheerful spirit manifested by all those participating in it.

The morning sitting was by the "small" conference. In the afternoon the full conference assembled and discussed the situation for two hours. In the evening there was another gathering for the final drafting of the agreement and its signature. At the conclusion of the conference Sir Hamar Greenwood, chief secretary for Ireland, came from the room in which the proceedings had taken place and said to the waiting newspaper men: "A most satisfactory agreement has been reached. Thank God for that."

After Mr. Churchill had read the terms of the agreement in the House of Commons, Sir Donald MacLean, National Liberal, said that not only the country and the British Commonwealth, would rejoice. There were two points, he added, that he regarded with greatest hope; first, that the members of the two belligerent parties which hitherto had been in conflict in Ireland had united in a common effort to maintain law and order, and, second, that some effort was to be made for unity in Ireland. All joined in a fervent prayer, he declared, that this might be the first step toward the foundation of a real and lasting peace.

Joseph Devlin, Nationalist member for the Falls division of Belfast, also expressed profound satisfaction over the agreement.

TWINS LEFT $200,000.

Bodies Of Siamese Sisters To Go To Medical College.

Lisbon, Portugal.—There is little doubt that former Emperor Karl of Austria-Hungary will survive his illness according to advices received here from the Island of Madeira. In addition to pneumonia, there are cerebral complications. The doctors have reported to the administration of oxygen. The one-time Emperor has made his will.

THE SEVEN

Washington treaties negoti san lines the Chinese Ter Chinese opposing. Treaty for Senator Franc Treaty Re fare—Ratified Treaty Aff Ratified 67 to Pacific Fo Supplemen Concerning the

LAST BAT OF U. S.

Transport Brir of Americans

45,000 NOW

Memorial Service Led By Gener High Nava Cr

HAYS TO AID

Accepts Place On Of Endowmen

New York.—Will Postmaster-General, ment for service on committee of the Foundation. As pr tion-Picture Produc tors of America he that organization, of the $1,000,000 Woodrow Wilson Service.

Judge Martin T. of the New York Su mittee, said that Mr. Hays emphasize character of the und other members of t are Edek John Lud nous Players-Lasky Nathan Burkan, law

TAYLOR SPENT $

Movie Director's Est To $24

Los Angeles.—Fif lars a year was spen mond Taylor, film mysterious death b ary 1 in his bachel has baffled police, ac nouncement by the An estate of $24,00 ing to the account many bills are to b $1,112.50 for a jade from a local jewelry funeral expense.

Investigation reve spent large sums ir tion-picture actresses administrator.

TOWNLEY CASE

Charge Against Non Head Qua

Fargo, N. D.—Judg missed the case agai ley, president of the partisan League, char zlement. The dismis the motion of Sveinb prosecution counsel ment charge grew out made by the Scandi Bank of Fargo, to th Sisal Company, which was alleged to have b

FALLING WAREHO

Six Others Hurt, T Bowling Green

Bowling Green, K were killed and six i jured, two probably t three-story frame wa American Tobacco C under the weight of S tobacco and fell in a teen men were buried Six escaped without s

LOSES SONS; KILLS SELF.

N. Y. Man Grieves For Boys Who Died In War.

New York.—Grief over the loss of his two sons, who died in the World War, caused the suicide of Thomas Fullerton, 60, whose body was found in a rooming house.

Identical notes, addressed to two friends, read:

"Excuse me, dear old pals, but it has been too much, for I am a broken-hearted father who has lost two boys in the war. I never said anything about them after the war was over. Good-bye, God bless everybody."

KARL REPORTED NEAR DEATH.

Doctors Resort To Oxygen To Save Former Monarch's Life.

Lisbon, Portugal.—There is little hope that former Emperor Karl of Austria-Hungary will survive his illness according to advices received here from the Island of Madeira. In addition to pneumonia, there are cerebral complications. The doctors have resorted to the administration of oxygen. The one-time Emperor has made his will.